

Utah Citizens Advisory Commission (CAC) on Chemical Weapons Demilitarization  
Utah Department of Environmental Quality  
168 North 1950 West (Bldg. #2), Room 101  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
March 16, 2006  
6:30 p.m.

<b>Members Present</b>	<b>Members Absent</b>
Deborah Kim, Chair John Bennett Dennis Downs Sidney Hullinger Gregory Jones David Ostler Dennis Rockwell Beverly White	Dan Bauer Jane Bowman Rosemary Holt

**I. Welcome/Minutes –Deborah Kim, Chair**

Ms. Kim called the meeting to order at 6:43 p.m. and welcomed all present.

A motion for accepting the minutes was put forward by Sidney Hullinger and seconded by Beverly White and was unanimously carried that the January 19, 2006, CAC meeting minutes be approved.

**II. Follow up items.**

Ms. Kim introduced Mr. Loren Larsen, Utah CSEPP, and Mr. DeRoy Holt, Denver FEMA. Mr. Larsen and Mr. Holt were to provide information regarding the State and Federal leadership in the CSEPP program and the changes in store for the community. However, due to technical difficulties, it was decided to table this topic until the next meeting.

Kari Sagers, Utah CSEPP Program, will also be available at the next meeting to help facilitate any questions regarding the above topic. Also, it is anticipated that Dennis Legel from DASA (ECW) will be attending the May CAC meeting and will be providing CSEPP information from the federal level.

Commissioner Dennis Rockwell was introduced as a new member of the CAC. Commissioner Rockwell is an appointed position on the CAC.

**III. Deseret Chemical Depot Update – Colonel Raymond Van Pelt.**

Colonel Van Pelt utilized a power point presentation for the Deseret Chemical Depot update. (A copy of the presentation is available with the meeting minutes.) Colonel Van Pelt provided the following updates:

**Mustard Sampling Project**

The mustard campaign is the final campaign at DCD. It is critically important to the obligation under the Chemical Weapons Treaty to meet the 45% destruction rate by December 2007. It is anticipated that 2200 tons will be processed by December 2007. The sampling project will begin prior to destruction and will be done inside an igloo. Joint planning has had to occur between Government workers who work in Area 10 and the contractors.

A Joint Operational Readiness Review will be done to demonstrate the capability to perform the entire mission successfully.

**CAMDS Status**

Last year, the DEQ performed an inspection and identified areas that needed improvement. During the past six months, efforts have been expended to make improvements and corrections at CAMDS. A Final Internal Review

will be done and if all corrections have been made, a letter will be issued to DEQ stating that CAMDS will begin processing hazardous waste and the closure process will begin moving forward. A closure requirements guide with life cycle costs has been completed on how long it is going to take to close CAMDS and how much money it will cost. The closure projects are anticipated to be done by October 1, 2008. The only work to be performed at CAMDS over the next 2 ½ years will be closure projects.

The Restoration Advisory Board met on March 14, 2006 and a presentation regarding CAMDS closure was given to the Board. Colonel Van Pelt stated that he would like to present the information to the CAC members at the May or July CAC meeting.

#### **IV. Program Status – Mr. Ted Ryba**

Ted Ryba, TOCDF Site Project Manager, utilized a power point presentation for the Chemical Disposal Program Update. (A copy of the presentation is available with the meeting minutes.) Mr. Ryba provided the following updates:

##### **Aberdeen Chemical Agent Disposal Facility – Maryland**

On February 7, 2006, workers safely completed cleaning and decontaminating all 1,817 containers that once stored mustard agent at the Edgewood Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG). The Ton Container Cleanout process was the second and final phase of destruction operations. The first phase, destroying the stored agent, was completed in March 2005. APG is the first of the stockpile sites in the continental U.S. to remove the complete risk to the community. The Aberdeen Chemical Agent Disposal Facility now anticipates at least two years of closure activities.

##### **Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (ANCDF) – Alabama**

On March 2, 2006, the last seven GB 105 mm projectiles were destroyed at ANCDF marking GB completion. All GB M55 rockets/warheads; GB eight-inch, 155 mm and 105mm projectiles; two GB ton containers; and 36 vials of non-stockpile material were safely destroyed. The facility will now begin “changeover” to VX disposal. As of March 12, 2006, overall disposal is 436 tons of GB agent – 19.4 percent of the stockpile.

##### **Blue Grass Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant (BGCAPP) – Kentucky**

By the end of FY06, limited construction is expected to begin with groundbreaking scheduled for October 2006. The FY07 budget is \$174.9 million for completion of the redesign and project services for the construction phase. Redesign actions continue to better balance performance, cost and scheduled objectives. On February 23, 2006, a ribbon cutting ceremony was held at the new Chemical Protective Support building.

##### **Newport Chemical Agent Disposal Facility – (NECDF) - Indiana**

The Army plans to ship VX hydrolysate from Newport to southern New Jersey for treatment at DuPont. DuPont announced a new treatment method to prevent toxic waste from entering the Delaware River. After review of DuPont’s new plan in late February, the Environmental Protection Agency dropped its previous objection. The Centers for Disease Control is expected to make a ruling in April on the treatment proposal. On March 14, 2006, during maintenance a plug dislodged spilling 300 gallons of hydrolysate within environmental controls. As of March 12, 2006, 188 bulk VX containers have been neutralized totaling 11.1 percent of the stockpile. Operations are on hold.

##### **Pine Bluff Chemical Agent Disposal Facility – (PBCDF) - Arkansas**

Fiberglass reinforced plastic pipes are being replaced with metal pipes that transfer brine from the Pollution Abatement System. Replacement piping for the Metal Parts Furnace (MPF) has been completed and the furnace has been restarted. The MPF will undergo testing for processing secondary waste later this spring. As of March 12, 2006, 183 tons of GB agent has been destroyed totaling five percent of the stockpile. A maintenance outage at the facility continues.

##### **Pueblo Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant (PCAPP) – Colorado**

Construction has started on an access road and security fencing. Work will start later this year on site clearing, grading, underground utilities and additional roads. Scheduled to begin in September 2006 is the construction of

labs, change rooms and above ground utilities. Redesign of the PCAPP facility has been submitted to DoD and is awaiting approval. Redesign decisions pending infrastructure construction continues.

#### **Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility – (UMCDF) - Oregon**

On February 18, 2006, the Liquid Incinerator #2 commenced agent operations. In early March 2006, the MC1 bomb GB agent trial burn was conducted in the MPF. The Deactivation Furnace (DFS) resumed processing M55 GB rockets on March 7, 2006. As of March 12, 2006, 478 tons of GB agent has been destroyed totaling 12.9 percent of the stockpile. Operations are continuing.

The Chemical Disposal Program Update included graphs indicating the national levels of the following agents being destroyed. A copy of the presentation is available with the meeting minutes.

Percentage of CMA Total Agent Stockpile Destroyed: Total Stockpile 31,498 Tons.  
Total Destroyed 12,160 Tons = 38.6%, Total Remaining 19,388 Tons = 61.4%

Percentage of GB Agent CMA Stockpile Destroyed: Total GB CMA Stockpile 9,612 Tons.  
Total Destroyed 8,469 Tons = 88.1%, Total Remaining 1,143 Tons = 11.9%

Percentage of VX Agent CMA Stockpile Destroyed: Total VX CMA Stockpile 4,512 Tons.  
Total Destroyed 1,776 Tons = 39.4%, Total Remaining 2,736 Tons = 60.6%

Percentage of Mustard Agent CMA Stockpile Destroyed: Total Mustard CMA Stockpile 17,361 Tons.  
Total Destroyed 1,916 Tons = 11%, Total Remaining 15,445 Tons = 89%

#### **V. Plant Status – Gary McCloskey**

Mr. Gary McCloskey, EG&G General Manager, utilized a power point presentation for the TOCDF Update. A copy of the presentation is available with the meeting minutes.

Utilizing a graph entitled “Safety Performance” the following information was presented:

The 12-month Reportable Injury Rate (RIR) is 1.15 (excluding food-borne illnesses). Mr. McCloskey stated the goal is to keep the RIR below 1.0. Mr. McCloskey also stated that a great deal attention is given to industrial safety and continuing efforts are being made to make improvements in this area.

Utilizing a graph entitled “Environmental Performance” the following information was presented:

Over the past year, more than a 50% reduction has occurred in this category as 112 days without a RCRA human error non-compliance has been achieved. Emphasis is being placed on safe production which is safe for the community, safe for the workers, and safe for the environment. Progress continues to be made in these performance areas.

Area 10 Sampling Operation:

Construction is being finalized. Installation of ACAMS is to be complete on March 17, 2006.

Pre-commissioning (complete less ACAMS) and a punch list of activities is in process

Systemization is underway. Phase 1 activities include Electrical, EGEN, UPS, SDS,

Cranes (complete), HVAC, Chiller, Boiler, Compressed air, Decon (to be complete March 17, 2006). Phase 2 activities include remote control and system integration.

Operational Readiness Review Status was briefly addressed. A Joint DCD & TOCDF Board and team have been established. Stakeholder involvement will be solicited including the various communities, as well as, CAC members.

## Key Changeover Activities:

The HVAC Filter bed change. All nine units, first three banks have had Pre-filters, HEPA, and VOC changed out; each of the three VOC banks for the nine units have been leak checked and Freon challenged; and contaminated filters were placed in drum containers and stored as secondary waste.

The sumps were damaged by bleach that was used as decon during the VX campaign. The painted sump liners have been replaced with "Haylar" coated liners.

Level detectors (35) are required to be replaced prior to HD operations completed.

The Secondary Waste Demonstration Test is designed to demonstrate the ability to process secondary wastes in the MPF that are not currently permitted (DPE suits, etc.). Three runs were conducted over three days (March 7 - 9, 2006). Exhaust gas was sampled for various parameters and analytical results are forthcoming.

Bulk Drain System (BDS) Upgrades. Two Bulk Drain Stations at TOCDF were used during GB and VX processing. A new probe will be installed into existing equipment that is a more robust drain tube which includes improved measuring capabilities. The new design will be better suited to physical properties of Mustard.

UPS Installation included replacing obsolete system. The new system has high capacity, higher reliability, and is easier to maintain.

## Mustard Permitting Status:

The Class 3 Baseline Public Comment Period ended February 21, 2006. One set of comments was received expressing concern over mercury.

The public comment period for the Class 2 Modification changes to the Agent Monitoring Plan ended March 13, 2006.

The public comment period for the Class 2 Permit Modification for the BDS Drain Tube System ends on March, 31, 2006. Temporary authorization has been received to support installation.

ACAMS Conversion. TOCDF maintains 184 DAAMS and 170 ACAMS stations. Currently, at mid-conversion, TOCDF maintains 157 DAAMS and 133 ACAMS for HD, GB, and VX (as of March 13, 2006). TOCDF has taken a total of 28 ACAMS units out and replaced them with 28 HD ACAMS. Conversion includes function tests and an initial 28-day baseline for each ACAMS location.

LSS Sampling entails hand held PDA bar code readers that are used to sample collection process. This will improve accuracy; provide better data and configuration control.

There are three Operation Readiness Reviews (ORRs) in conjunction with the mustard startup activities. The goal is readiness of equipment, documentation and personnel. There are plant action plans for each system created.

Currently, three ORRs are scheduled: CAL Lab Neat agent; Area 10 TC Sampling; and TOCDF HD Operations.

Debra Kim asked what the process is to dislodge or bring the solids into a solution so they can be drained out.

Mr. McCloskey stated they will not drain the solids. The metal parts furnace is fully capable of treating the solid residue in the ton container. The material will be volatilized by the heat and the components are then destroyed. The solid fuel component is fully detoxified in the metal parts furnace. CAC members asked how the heels that have mercury in them will be dealt with. Mr. Closkey stated that if the heel has mercury in it, the start up will be the same operation utilized at this point. The mercury will be volatilized also. During the next phase of modifications the pollution abatement systems on the liquid incinerators and the metal parts furnace will be retrofitted. That retro-fit will be a sulfur impregnated charcoal filtration system, which is capable of removing the mercury coming from the furnaces. Since there is not a practical way to remove the mercury from the heels, it will be put in the air stream and then taken out of the air stream. CAC members questioned if the Army is aware of the current controversy over mercury Utah. Mr. McCloskey stated he felt that issue mainly deals with gold mines. Army representatives stated that the whole concept of the sampling program is to identify the ton containers that have minimal to no mercury contamination in them. It is expected that the low to minimal mercury contamination will be the bulk of the campaign and that any mercury emitted will be well below the state approved limit of mercury that is safe for human health and environment.

## VI. DSHW Update – Martin Gray

At the January CAC, members were briefed that on January 17, 2006 a judge signed the most recent Judicial Consent Decree between the State and the permittees (Army and EG&G) to resolve a Notice of Violation that

resulted from a 2004 inspection. The facility has complied with all the orders that were stipulated to in the Consent Decree and this issue is now resolved.

A secondary waste trial burn was conducted last week. DSHW personnel observed the entire trial burn (3 days) ensuring that quality data is collected.

Comments were received on the Mustard Baseline Permit Modification from a coalition (environmental group). Those comments will be reviewed and a response will be prepared. Based on comments received, the permit modification may be denied or modifications may be made and then it will go back out for an additional public comment period. It is anticipated to go back out for public comment in April. A public hearing will also be held.

From an inspection conducted in 2005, a Notice of Violation (NOV) was issued. In the NOV, it was noted that fifty-six permit conditions or provisions of the rules were violated by Deseret Chemical Depot, TOCDF, and CAMDS. A meeting will be held to discuss the NOV, the Army can request a hearing or can make comments on the violations assessed and can comment on the extent of the violations. This NOV will be resolved through a Judicial Consent Decree. Dennis Downs clarified that the violations noted were for the full year of inspections and many of the violations were self-reported by the Army. Division personnel on average are at these facilities daily. This facility receives more oversight than most.

CAC members asked if the violations were categorized by seriousness of the violation. Mr. Gray stated that the Division looks at what is the potential for harm from the violation (high-low potential) and how bad was the deviation. CAC members asked if there is a code for different levels. Mr. Gray stated that the violations are categorized as high, low, and medium categories. CAC members asked how many of the violations were low. Mr. Gray stated that less than ten were categorized as a medium to high category, the rest were in the low category. CAC members asked if there was any way that they could review the NOV or receive more information regarding the violations. Mr. Gray stated that the actual Notice of Violation is a public document. The assessment and the way the Division handles the NOV is available for public review once it is completed. The draft versions are not. Mr. Downs stated that as the violations are identified during the year, actions are taken to fix the violation immediately. The Army does not wait to receive an NOV on the violations, they immediately address the violations. By the time the Army actually receives the NOV, most of the issues have been addressed. CAC members asked if a paper trail exists so the Division staff knows when the corrective action is taken. Mr. Downs stated that the Division personnel follow up on each violation. Mr. Downs stated that when an inspection is completed an inspection report is written by Division personnel. That inspection report is evaluated and a determination is made on the findings as to what were actual violations. Those violations then get put into a NOV that is sent to the facility. In order to resolve a NOV, some type of consent order or agreement needs to take place and a settlement is agreed upon. The settlement is determined by all parties meeting to discuss the violations and a penalty policy is used to calculate a penalty. The State of Utah does not have administrative penalty authority. A negotiated settlement has to occur. In order to maintain authorization to run the State Program, the State must have a program that is equivalent to the Federal program. Therefore, meetings need to take place and together a settlement is agreed upon. If a settlement can not be reached then it is referred to the Attorney General's Office and they file a lawsuit and a judge determines the penalty amount. The settlement goes out for public comment and then goes to the Solid and Hazardous Waste Control Board which has final authority to accept the settlement. Any penalty monies received do not stay with the DEQ Programs, rather they go into the General Fund, and so there is no advantage to assess high penalties.

**VII. New Business: None to Report**

**VIII. Citizens Concerns: None to Report**

**IX. Adjourn**

The next meeting was tentatively scheduled for May 18, 2006, at 6:30 p.m. the Department of Environmental Quality, 168 North 1950 West, Bldg. #2 (Room 101), Salt Lake City, Utah.